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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1881.

BOURBON DICTATION

BY MINORITY OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Mr. Morrill on the Baseless Charges of a Corrupt Bargain-Beck Again Tells the Purposes of the Bourbons-Mr. Sherman's Manly Speech-Dawes and Jonas.

The Vice-President having laid before the Senate yesterday the unfinished businessbeing the resolution for the election of officers of the Senate—the usual motion to go into executive on being visited this morning, was found quiet and vession was made by Mr. Harris and met with its usual fate, being lost-yeas, 17; nays, 22.

Mr. Morrill then took the floor in denial of what he termed the baseless charge of a corrupt bargain cerned, he (Mr. Morrill) had understood in her. advance that it would be east with the Republicans without any condition whatever. to the last. At about ten o'clock a colored preacher He referred to what he called the combined attack of the Democratic Senators upon a single Senator, the time of the execution. Quite a crowd, mostly who had recently taken his seat in this chamber, declaring that it was not chivalrous on the part of of the preacher within could be heard giving out thirty-seven honorable Senators to strike altogether hymns, which were taken up and sung with reat one fellow-Senator. Senators were not to be ligious fervor by those outside. At a few minutes bull-dozed. No one Senator had a right to call an- after eleven the woman, dressed in a white gown, other to account for the votes that he might choose | was taken out by Sheriff J. W. Ellis and escorted to give here on any question. He gave instances by guards to the scaffold. But a few minutes were of statesmen having changed their political convictions, and asserted that the charges made against the Senator from Virginia by those who were willing to wound, but afraid to strike, were as unfounded and calumnious as those which had been made against Henry Clay. The stones which were being hurled at the Senator from Virginia would fall harmless, and form a monumental pile, upon which he would stand with greater strength

and a fair count. Mr. Beck said that he liked the statement which the Senator had made that every Senator should be allowed to vote as he pleased without being called to account for it, and that the Senate could not be bull-dozed. He liked that doctrine; but in view of it it ill became gentlemen on the other side to stand up and charge the Democratic Senators with treason and rebellion because they east their votes, under the rules of the Senate, for what they thought was for the good of the country. Mr. Sherman inquired whether any party was

prevent the majority from passing an ordinary bill. Mr. Beck-Ifany party believes-and I am not now going to express my opinion-that a great wrong is going to be perpetrated, then it is right to resort to dilatory motions. What the motives for dilatory motions now are is for our constituents to deter-

Mr. Sherman-Then the Senator admits that ordinarily it is not right to resort to dilatory mo-

tionize the Senate, and are guilty of treason. Mr. Sherman inquired whether it was not within the power of fifteen Senators to prevent the passage of any bill.

Mr. Beek replied that it was, The Democrats had avowed, for good or bad reasons, that they intended to prevent a disorganization of the Senate at this time. If they were wrong, they were responsible for that wrong. It was because they knew that that he was amazed that gentlemen on the other side did not go into executive session. He had seen in his time spoiled children refuse good bread and butter because they could not get sugar, and declare they never would eat the bread and butter. Why, when the Republicans could get all the bread and butter, should they behave like spoiled children, and refuse to take it without sugar? He would be very careful of what he said, in view of the declaration of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Burnside] that "this thing was false! false! false! and must stop," because, if he should have to fight, he might shoot his man and thus break up the "constitutional majority." The country believed that there were controversies among the Republicans which they did not like to take the responsibility of facing. The Democrats would help them to do the public work; why did they not do what the Demo-

Mr. Sherman-That is it. Because we represent the majority of the Senate, which is the Senate. The question is, "Shall the minority of the Senate dictate to the majority the order of business?" Continuing, he declared that the doctrine that the minority should rule was dangerous and revolutionary, and if carried out under the rules of the Senate might compel the Senate to revise its rules. or to do what the House of Commons had recently done to prevent dilatory motions.

Mr. Harris-Is it the purpose of the Senator to berger Sergeant-at-Arms if we reach that resolu-

Mr. Sherman-It is, undoubtedly. Mr. Harris-Then is Mr. Riddleberger the independent choice of the Senator from Ohio for that particular office over all the life-long Republicans and Union soldiers who would like to have that

Mr. Sherman-No, sir; not at all. If I had the ent officers; but I will vote for Mr. Riddleberger

Mr. Harris said that he knew of but three things for which Mr. Riddleberger was distinguished. He had been a leader of a confederate cavalry company; he was a Readjuster, and he had been a Hancock elector. Which of these things could take. The second place was secured by Count F. have lead the Republican Senators to nominate | de Lagrange's Poulet, and the third by Sir J. D-

Mr. Sherman replied that the reason he would vote for Riddleberger was that he [Riddleberger] had in open discussion proclaimed his purpose to stand by those in Virginia who were determined fair count. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. what the majority would do; but the fact would do showed a revival of the doctrines of 1861. Whatever might come of this contest, it would be the judgment of every reader of history that the Democrats in these controversies had taken the wrong issue. He did not desire to go into collateral matters, but he would at some future time possibly submit a statement as to the debts of the several States.

After a disclaimer by Mr. Burnside of any intention in his speech of Wednesday last to reflect upon any Senator, Mr. Jonas took the floor to read some telegrams relative to the case of Charles

Mr. Dawes said that if the Senator believed in the telegrams which he had read, he might do so. The Senator seemed to desire to give the impression that he (Mr. Dawes) had desired to locate the transactions in the State of Mississippi for the purpose of the pending debate, and to intimate that he would now locate them in another State. All these insinuations he (Mr. Dawes) would not deign to take any notice of. The Senator was welcome to all that he could make of them. When he had put Heath's statement upon record, he transferred the controversy with the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Jonas) to Mr. Heath. Having given his information he would leave the question for the Senator to settle with Mr. Heath, with this additional remark: The Senator had intimated yesterday that a certain judge (Bridger) in Caldwell Parish had communicated to him that he had not got enough testimony to indict Heath but he would have soon. He (Mr. Dawes) had only to say that he thanked God that he did not live where he could be tried by such a man. If a judge who proposed to try a man accused of crime could so forget himself and his duty as to put himself on record in the manner the Senator had mentioned, the Lord have mercy on N. J., died of hydrophobia last night in agony. him (Mr. Dawes) if he ever came before such a

Base-Ball Games.

Jadge.

NEW YORK, April 22. - Metropolitans, 0; Troys, 4. Time of game, one hour and twenty-five

played the first game of base-ball of the season to-day with a strong amateur nine called the Dreadnaught, defeating them by a score of 22 to 0, team was identical with the champion nine of 1880, and the two substitutes, who appeared in the last four innings, showed up in strong form. and playing without a single error. The Chicago

HANGING A WOMAN.

Happy Death of Lucinda Fowlkes for Killing Her Husband.

MEHERRIN, VA., April 22.-Lucinda Fowlkes (colored) was hanged at Lunenburg Couri-House to-day for the murder of her husband in January last. The execution took place within an inclosure erected for the purpose in the rear of the jail. The State law requiring all hanging to be done privately, only the necessary officers, one preacher, and three other persons witnessed the execution. Outside a crowd of whites and negroes, numbering about one hundred, had gathered. There was no disorder.

THE CONDEMNED WOMAN,

apparently unconcerned. She had slept as usual during the night, and had prayed a good deal. She had no dread of death, and trusted in the sinforgiving God, to whom she knew she was going. which had been so flippantly made, and which In answer to interrogatories, she said no one was implied that the Republican Senators were parties | implicated in the killing of her husband but herto that bargain. He would be sorry to know that self; she had done it, and the negro Deans, who any Democratic Senator should have such a poor was suspected of complicity, was "just as clear as opinion of him that a denial of that charge should an angel." Her husband was jealous of Deans, but be needed. So far as the vote of the without cause. She killed him because he was Schator from Virginia [Mr. Mahone] was con- mean to her and constantly abusing and beating

THESE STATEMENTS SHE ADHERED TO was admitted to her cell, where he remained until colored, had collected, and occasionally the voice occupied in reading the death sentence, tying arms and lower limbs.

if she desired to say anything, and answered, "No more than to bid all farewell." The black cap was then pulled over her face and the rope adjusted around her neck, and at the signal from the sheriff, the hangman, who had been hired for the occasion, sprung the trap, and the murderess was and pride to proclaim the gospel of a free ballot swung into eternity at 11:35 o'clock. There was no struggle, and but few muscular contractions. The pulse had ceased beating in eight minutes, and after hanging twelve minutes longer the body was taken down and placed in a rude coffin and buried near the jail. The body will doubtless be resurrected to-night, as deceased had consented that doctors should have it.

Hanged for Wife Murder.

Martin was hanged to-day for the murder of his justified in resorting to dilatory proceedings to wife. He was perfectly composed and ascended the scaffold with a firm step. He spoke to the few who | read extracts from a speech made there by a "rewere present, saying that he was at peace with God and ready to go; that he expected to meet his wife He commented upon the speech, and several times in Heaven; that he had nothing against her, and turned the laugh upon Mr. Brown, who himself did not kill her because of another woman. He assigned no motive for the deed. He asked to be in- upon that sentence in Mr. Brown's speech in which formed when they were ready. When the black | he had said: "If you will give us (Georgia Recap was drawn over his head he thanked the publicans) the fruits of the victory we have sheriff for his kindness. The Rev. Hapett lately won, we will carry Georgia for exhorted him to be steadfast in keeping his mind | General Grant;" his comment upon it bewithin the rules it is neither right nor courteous seven minutes past one o'clock he was pronounced pathetic entreaty, and Governor Bullock had beds of Oregon. dead by Drs. Parker and Calhoun and was cut down at thirty-eight minutes past one, and his body delivered to his friends, none of his family being man. It had only been in the last campaign that present. Martin was fifty years old. The murder he had appealed to the colored men to support was committed on the 15th of July last.

The Irish Land League. Dublin, April 22.—The National Land Mr. Parnell submitted a resolution declining to make the convention responsible for the land bill, [Laughter, caused by Mr. Hawley's manner in and expressing a doubt whether any addition could make the bill acceptable to the Irish people. Mr. Parnell again specially condemned the emigration clauses and the omission of a provision adopted recommending the Irish party to seek to reject the land bill if they fail to obtain adequate amendments. A resolution was unanimously adopted, giving the Irish parliamentary party fully latitude to devise amendments to and watch the progress of the land bill in the House of Commons. A resolution was also adopted to summon another convention before the land bill passes its third reading, in order to decide whether the bill, as amended, can be accepted. The convention then closed.

Railroads in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, April 13 (via New Orleans, La., April 22).-Great interest is manifested here in railroad matters. General Grant and Senor Romero were looked upon with distrust on their arrival, but they now appear to be gaining ground by consenting to have the Gulf terminus of the Mexican Southern Railroad changed from

Anton Lizardo to Vera Cruz. They have secured powerful aid from friends in this city. It is now thought that General Grant may secure the modifications to the railroad concession he desires. The advocates of the Topolovampa Railroad seem to be vote for the resolution to declare Mr. Riddle- using fraud even with the great influence of Governor Pacheco, of California, who is here on behalf of that company. Many comments are made on the southern departure of General Diaz for Matamoras just at this time. The city is crowded with Americans.

Lorillard's Colt Wins.

London, April 22.—This is the last day of the Newmarket Craven meeting. The race right to choose officers of the Senate I might not for a sweepstakes of fifteen sovereigns each, for choose those who are now nominated, or the pres- | three-year-old colts, fillies, and geldings, came off because I am informed that he is an honorable | The second place was secured by Beddington s and able man, a man of influence in his State, and bay colt Monarch, and the third place by Hana man of good standing, who has been a good bury's bay colt Liliputian. Mr. J. R. Keene's chestnut colt Seminole, and Chev. Ginistrelli's bay colt Ofanto, were the last two. Only the five named ran. The race for the Newmarket International handicap also came off and was one by Mr. P. Lorillard's four-year-old chestnut colt Mis-Astley's Windsor. Eleven ran.

A Wonderful Case.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 22.—Guymphere, the Hungarian, who has been sleeping for seventyto see that there should be a fair election and a two days in succession at the almshouse, arose from his cot at eleven o'clock to-day, walked to Beck] had inquired why the majority did not go one end of the room, and then returned to his into executive session, and afterward renew the couch. He also opened his eyes at the same time. present fight. He (Mr. Sherman) did not know | The power of speech has not yet returned, but the attending physicians say that the crisis is past, and that it should be compelled to think of what it | anticipate a speedy restoration to his normal con-

Pardoned by Governor Hamilton. Baltimore, April 22.-Charles Rose. who was convicted of outrageous assault at the January term of the Criminal Court in this city in 1874, and sentenced by Judge Gilmor on the 9th of May, in the same year, to the penitentiary for twenty-one years, has been pardoned by Governor Hamilton, The pardon was granted on the rec-

Beaconsfield's Coffin Closed. London, April 22.-Lord Beaconsfield's coffin was closed and fastened this morning. The face showed no signs of change. Several members of the royal family have intimated their intention

ommendation of the prosecuting witness and

to attend the funeral. Communication Cut Off.

entirely cut off with the North and West. TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

THE Prince of Wales will represent the Queen at Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. THE London Times states that Prince Leopold will attend the funeral of Lord Beacons-field.

PLACARDS protesting against the execution of the Czar's assassins were openly posted in Geneva, the police remaining neutral

Lawrence Leis, aged twelve years, who was bitten by a dog last August in New Brunswick, THE drivers on the Third Avenue Railand an abridgment of the hours of labor. It is supposed that the strike will become general.

IT is understood that the House of Commons, when it meets on Monday, will pass a vote of condolence for the death of Lord Beacons-CHICAGO, April 22.—Chicago's White Stockings field, moved by Mr. Gladstone, and immediately adjourn until after the funeral.

Berlin says: "It is presumed that President Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, will succeed Mr. White as Minister of the United States. This appointment would continue the tradition which has invariably conferred the post on some distinguished man of letters."

yesterday in the custom-house building was at first believed to be that of E. A. Thomalin, the defaulting internal revenue clerk, but letters have been received from him from South America, written within three weeks, expressing an intention of returning here and giving himself up.

BROWN'S CHANGES

DESCRIBED BY SENATOR HAWLEY.

The Georgia Senator Advertising Independent News papers as Republican Organs - His Speech Before the Chicago Convention of 1868-His "Bargain" Then.

Mr. Brown in the Senate yesterday said that a few days ago he had stated that many Republican papers had asserted that there was a corrupt bargain between the Republicans and Mahone. That statement had been contradicted by the Senator from Rhode Island Mr. Burnsidel, and he now desired to have read from the clerk's desk various articles from Republican papers. If he made any mistake as to the politics of the papers he trusted that the Senators from the respective States would correct him. He would first read an article from the Boston Herald. Mr. Burnside-That is not a Republican paper. Mr. Brown appealed to Mr. Hoar for informa-

Mr. Hoar-This idea of eking out the debate by oringing in newspaper articles reflecting on a fellow-Senator is so repugnant to my seuse of decency that I am not going to aid in it. Mr. Brown-I did not ask the Senator's opinion

on that question. Mr. Brown then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from the Boston Herald, Hartford Courant, Philadelphia American, Denver Tribune, Portland Oregonian, Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, San Francisco Argonaut, Pittsburg Dispatch, and Sacramento Record-Union, in some of which the dead-lock was attributed to a "disgraceful bargain," and quite an amusing running debate ensued between Mr. Burnside and himself as to the

politics of these papers. Mr. Miller said that the San Francisco Argonaut and the Sacramento Record-Union could not properly be designated as "Republican papers." He said that they were independent papers; but Mr. Farley contended that the latter is a Republican journal.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, denied the Republicanism of the Pittsburg Dispatch, asserting that that paper never supported anything good-Republican or Democratic; while Mr. Mitchell stated that the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph might be Republican, but that if it were it had strong Democratic tendencies.

Mr. Burnside sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from the Louisville Courier-Journal to the effect that the country did not sympathize ABBEVILLE, S. C., April 22. - Abram with the Republican Senators in this contest. Mr. Hawley, holding in his hand the report of

the Republican convention held in 1868 in Chicago, constructed rebel, ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia." joined in the merriment. He laid particular stress made the Senator from Georgia Chief-Justice of Georgia. That Senator was a very persuasive him against the Bourbons. The Republicans had had every right to expect the Senator to have taken his seat on their side. They had had a better League Convention resumed its session to-day. dier from Virginia. And now the Senator came right to expect that Senator than the gallant solhere and delivered lectures about "bargains." closing the book which he held in his hand and throwing it on his desk.]

Mr. Brown said that if there had been any ne gotiation here it was between Senators; which was for the laborers in the bill. The resolution was a different matter from a speaker in a convention saying "you must give us certain patronage or we cannot proceed." He proceeded at some length to detail his political history, denying the statement that he had at the last election declared that he would not go into the Democratic

> Mr. Dawes then, stating that upon Monday the statue erected in Washington to the memory of Admiral Farragut would be unveiled, and that it was proper for the Senate to be present, moved that the Senate adjourn until Tuesday; which motion, after a slight opposition from Mr. Harris, was (at five o'clock) agreed to.

Tragedy in California. San Francisco, April 22.—About halfpast ten o'clock this morning a shooting affray occurred at the corner of Washington and Kearney streets between Thomas W. Cunningham and J. A. Chandler, in which the former was killed and the latter wounded, though not dangerously. Family quarrels were the cause of the tragedy. The

parties married sisters, and Chandler claims that Cunningham sought to break up his family, in consequence of which his (Chandler's) wife left him and sued for a divorce. He also claims that Cunningham first drew his pistol, using threatening language. Cunningham was a commission merchant, and Chandler was formerly employed in the mint, but was subsequently s member of the California board of brokers. Lately he has been out of business, but was expecting a Government appointment. It is reported that he Grier, of Pennsylvania, declines the appointment, was a nephew of the late Senator Chandler.

The Conquest of Mexico.

Sr. Louis, April 22.—Hon. Thomas Allen, late president of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Congressman-elect from the Second District, of this city, whose name has been mentioned in Eastern newspapers in connection with an alleged conquest of Mexico by armed forces under General Grant, denies most emphatically knowing anything about the matter. He says the rumors are not only sensational, but silly. He has no financial interests in Mexico, and thinks the only conquest of that country that can be well made is a commercial one, by building railroads in it and opening it up to trade and commerce. He knows very little of General Grant's projects in Mexico, but is entirely satisfied that he has no thought of armed invasion, and would be one of the last men in the country to favor such a scheme.

Blood Atonement in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 22.-Rev Robert Mattlock, who was discovered hanged in Izard County a few days since, was lynched, as was supposed. Mattlock was a preacher of the New Light fanaticism prevalent in this region. Last year the enthusiasts among his followers who believed in blood atonement, under the lead of Mattlock, killed six or seven men. Mattlock murdered Thomas Miller at a barbacue last August with a knife. He was captured, tried, and acquitted as insane. A short time ago a murdered man was found on the top of the mountains between Telico and Batesville, and the circumstances pointed strongly to Mattlock as the murderer. The community was greatly excited, and Mattlock is supposed to be a victim of blood atonement.

Suing the State of Louislana

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22,-Attorney-General Ward to-day authorized an action to be commenced in behalf of New York State against the State of Louisiana upon overdue coupons of bonds of the State of Louisiana, under chapter 298 of the laws of 1880, to protect the rights of citizens of this State, which authorized the State to sue on Sioux City, Iowa, April 22 .- The river claims assigned to it by citizens of the State. These claims are held in New York city. This is the a number of important legal questions.

Americans Arrested. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—A Victoria dispatch says the Colonist publishes a rumor from Washington that the State Department is exercised over the arrest and imprisonment of two young Americans in British Columbia on charges of fraud, who have applied to the United States Government for redress, alleging wrongful conviction. and that Secretary Blaine has requested a full re-

port of the case by telegraph. Murdering a Whole Family. San Antonio, Tex., April 22 .- An Exress Uvalde special dispatch reports that on Tuesday afternoon fifteen armed men rode to Mactoad, New York, struck yesterday for higher wages | Lauren's house, in Frio, Edwards County, Texas, and murdered MacLauren, his wife, and a young

> crime is given. Not the Man. CHICAGO, April 22.-The body found

SOME CURIOUS RELICS.

Interesting Reminders of the Rebellion-A Museum of Battle Fings.

The museum in the Winder Building, at the corner of Seventeenth and F streets, is in such an obscure place, and the public know so little about it, that unless attention were occasionally called to it many persons would lose a great deal of pleasure, as well as the opportunity of gaining much information, which a visit the always affords. One may spend an hour in the room inspecting the interesting relics and will not count it time lost. The collection of flags is extremely interesting, and as they are all numbered and catalogued there is no difficulty in tracing the history of each one of them. They are very much soiled and faded, and some are quite ragged, but none the less interesting on that account. No. 411 was a battle-flag of Field's division of the con-"MB. YANKEE: You will please turn this flag, staff, and shoulder-belt over to the Ninth Maine. Was cap-

tured at St. Gilmore on the 29th of October, 1864, by the Third Forks Regiment Volunteers."
(Signed) "BIG REBEL." No. 528 is a State flag of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry of 1864, and is inscribed "God armeth the patriot." No. 540, also a rebel baitle-flag, was brought from Richmond, Va., by Master Tad Lincoln. When the Southerners raised a standard of their own it consisted of three stripes-red, white, and red-with a blue field and white stars. This was afterward discarded for the stars and bars-that is, a red flag crossed by two blue bars with white stars upon the bars. This was also discarded after a time, and a white flag was adopted with a blue ple who knock against you field crossed by the stars and bars. All three of

the flags are exhibited in the museum In a glass case there is a section of an oak which They do not mean to insult you; it is only their sylvania Court-House, Va., which was cut down by musket balls. To know just how many shots teresting problem to figure on. Another curious relic of the late war are two

minnie balls fired from the opposing forces, and together. They were found near Petersburg, Va. Revolutionary relics are always interesting, and tion. Among them are two brass cannon-one captured from the British in 1778, at Yorktown, and the other at Saratoga. There is also an immense cannon-ball from the battle-field of New

A strange feeling comes over one while looking battle-field near Sedan. It is supposed to have killed.

The inveterate smoker will appreciate the industry and ingenuity displayed in a tiny pipe, he laid in the trenches before Sebastapol during Mr. Beck—Whether it is right or wrong is for the on Christ. He said, "I will." The trap fell at seving, "condition precedent—bargain." No man, the powder-flask of Captain Jack, the Modoc Chief the southside of the town. It has excellent facilithe powder-flask of Captain Jack, the Modoc Chief the southside of the town. Mr. Beck—Whether it is right or wrong is for the Senator himself to determine, and if we are acting enteen minutes past one o'clock p. m. At thirty continued Mr. Hawley, could have resisted that who gave our soldiers so much trouble in the lava ties for pursuing any branch of study or profes-

It is very interesting to trace the wonderful imthe spears, battle-axes, and pikes of the past ages, rifles and polished swords of the present time; the | and Prince William, the recent happy bridegroom armor that was worn during the sixteenth century and that used by the Japanese warriors ages ago, long before Columbus ever shought of discovering America.

There are a number of curiosities also in the manufactured in Mexico for General Trevino, and by him presented to an officer of the United States | coward and wanting in independence and bravery. army; a sword worn by a Japanese officer while on a visit to this country in 1871; a Japanese book and several Indian curiosities.

The Assaults on General T. J. Brady. The concerted attacks on General Brady in many of the papers yesterday are simply a rehash of the stale and oft-exploded charges of the past two years. Not a line in any of the highly seasoned dispatches is new. For a long time certain correspondents of metropolition papers have been in league with olackmail vagrants to set afloat scandalous matter in connection with the star route service. All these matters have been the subject of congressional investigation, and the testimony taken has been the text for speeches in both Houses by gentlemen of both parties, fully vindicating General Brady from the assaults of his enemies. General Brady has defied his calumniators to the proof, and none can be given. He has simply been wantonly assailed by a variety of persons from a variety of motives. The public will find that the coarse charges of steals, swindles, and the like, made in sundry newspapers, will not be sustained in any particular. We give the foregoing as news. It contains all the facts in the subject-matter, the malice of some and cupidity of others to the

Grier Declines, with Thanks. It is stated that the newly-appointed

contrary notwithstanding.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General, W. A. M. with thanks. Having been promised the position of Second Assistant, which he desired, he does not care for a place he did not seek. Mr. Grier leaves for home this morning.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

-David R. Griffith has been made postmaster at Genito, Va.

-The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to \$254,000. -Senator Frye, of Maine, leaves for

Nova Scotia to attend to a business engagement. -Ceries, the name of a post-office in Bland County, Virginia, has been changed to Ceres. -There will be a caucus of the Republican members of the Senate next Tuesday morn-

-The receipts of the Government vesterday were: Internal revenue, \$436,898.58; customs, \$782,246.93. -A message was received by the Sen-

at Eufaula, Ala. -Several petitions have been received from citizens of Baltimore by the Senate, protesting against the confirmation of Mr. Adreon as post-

master of that city. -Hon. Emory Speer, the Independent Congressman from Georgia, left for his home last

friends escorted him to the train. -As per recent order of the Secretary

-The President has regretfully declined an invitation to attend the grand Masonic celebra- ward returned to the church at Krenzberg. tion to be held at Louisville by the Kentucky Ma-

sons on the 24th of June next. He had intended thought it best to decline. -The following internal revenue aprising. Both rail and telegraph communication is first action instituted under the law, and involves pointments as storekeepers and gaugers were made open coffins, clad in the monkish habit. The peryesterday: Daniel A. Loomis, fifth Kentucky; Em- | sons in charge of this crypt assert that the bodies ory B. Johns, fifth Kentucky; James McCann, fifth Kentucky; Samuel H. Lewis, fifth Kentucky; Jef-ferson E. Vickery, eighth Kentucky; W. S. Higgin-botham, twenty-second Pennsylvania, and Christo-pher C. Fiske, gauger, fifth Kentucky.

-Secretary Blaine attributes the numerous reports of his failing health to an exercise of diplomacy on his part in evading at times the swarms of visitors at the State Department, who have made it next to impossible for him to control time enough to attend to the public business. He was at the Department yesterday and attended the Cabinet meeting, and is in better health than

-Yesterday Mr. F. W. Fritzsche, the German Socialist, accompanied by Hon. P. V. Deuster, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Isaac Cohen, called upon President Garfield, and were received kindly. Mr. Fritzsche said to the President that he felt a and murdered MacLauren, his wife, and a young man named Lease. Nothing in the house was disturbed. No explanation of the motives of the The President conversed with Mr. Fritzsche in the erman language.

> -A meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee has been called by Chairman Edmunds for to-day. The object of the meeting is to refer

ALONG THE RHINE.

VISIT TO BONN UNIVERSITY.

The Students at This Old Seat of Learning-Krenz berg Church and Its Surroundings - Extraordinary Presentation of Bodies -Haunted by a Mummy.

Special Correspondence of The Republican. Bonn, Germany, April 10 .- Forty minutes ride south from Cologne on the railway, through a rather flat country, but a country beautiful by romantic and picturesque | Thurman's father taught school in Chillicothe, residences, brings you to Bonn, the point from and the boy went to him as a pupil. Next the as large, however, but the visitor element was which the beauties of the Rhine commence. It federate army, and when captured had a slip of is a charming little German village, with hills paper pasted on the staff with the following in- lying all around it. The houses are mostly of whitish stone or plaster, with tiled roofs. They have a general look of thrift and prosperity. The nhabitants are sturdy and strong, and possessed of the usual phlegmatic temperament of the Ger-man—which means an utter disregard for everything but oneself. THE MEN SMOKE EVERYWHERE,

except, perhaps, in church. The waitingrooms of the stations are blue with smoke, no matter how many ladies may be present. All kinds of concerts have, in addition to the smoke, kegs of lager beer, which are ladled out to the audience. In fact, no picture of a German is complete without a pipe in his mouth and a mug of lager in his hand. Your Christian temper is tried every time you walk on the boulevard by the peo-

stood inside the rebel entrenchments near Spott- | way; but every tourist is willing to admit that it is a very bad way. Bonn takes the name from "Bonra," or "Castra Bonnesia," a Roman fortress were required to accomplish this might be an in- which once stood on the present site of the village, in A. D. 70. In 1257 Archbishop Englebert, of Cologne, transferred the seat of government to Bonn, and took up his residence here. Of late which met in mid air. They are flattened, and | years Bonn has much increased in size and imare as firmly united as if they had been welded | portance, and is a great resort for Rhine tourists in the summer months.

AND JOSTLE YOU ABOUT.

THE PRINCIPAL CHURCH. there are quite a number of them in the collec- called the Munster, is in cruciform shape, consisting of two choirs and four towers. It dates its origin back to Constantine, and was supposed to have been founded by St. Helena, whose statue adorns the centre of the church. In this Munster Frederick of Austria was crowned in 1314 and Charles IV. in 1346. In the Munster platz is a bronze at a metal culrass which was picked up on the statue of Beethoven. The house in which he was born is still standing. The father of Beethoven been worn by a French cavalryman, and as it is was a tenor singer, and his grandfather bandmasperforated in the part covering the lungs, proba- ter to the Elector. A most beautiful view of the bly by a ball from a Prussian needle-gun, there is Rhine is obtained from the Altezoll, an eminence no doubt the unfortunate wearer was instantly immediately above the river. Hereisa monument to the poet Ernst Moutzarmdt.

THE UNIVERSITY. one of the finest universities of Germany, is situwhich was made and used by Corporal James | ated in Bonn, and known as the Frederick William Whitlaw, Forty-second Royal Highlanders, while University. The building was an electoral residence in 1717, but commenced to be occupied by the the siege. In the same case is a bayonet-very old | school in 1777. It is a long, low building, six hunand rusty-from the battle-field of Waterloo; also, | dred yards in length, and covers a large portion of sion. It has a well-arranged library of two hundred thousand volumes, valuable numismatic provement in arms and implements of war from collections, museum of antiquities, of art, and the specimens and models in the room. There are | physical cabinets. Many nobles and princes have been educated at this university. Among them and the beautiful mounted revolvers, unerring | were Prince Albert, late Prince Consort of England, of the Princess Victoria Augusta.

THE STUDENTS. The students are principally distinguished by their spectacles and their scars. To be a student and not wear spectacles is to be deficent in style, collection—an elegant Mexican saddle and bridle or, as the French say, chic. For a student not to be covered with scars is to announce himself a The strangest thing of all is that the Government encourages the belligerent spirit of the students, and thinks that cutting and slashing each other at the slightest provocation reflects untold glory upon the country. It is no uncommon thing to meet one on the street with face covered with blood flowing from gaping wounds. They are not ashamed of their condition, but walk along with

STRUT OF A FIGHTING COCK. feeling himself a hero of the first degree. The majority of the students are held in detestation by inkeepers they could not subsist at all. To ask a student for his little bill is sometimes a difficult and withal a dangerous thing. The students are divided into chers or clubs, distinguished by different caps. THE NOBLES WEAR A WHITE CAP.

There are some few students who come to the university for the purpose of study; these persons find every facility for their advancement. Others come because it is the thing to do, and because they can have more chance of bullying than at home; these drag the slow length of the years along in amateur duels and attain a great proficiency in beer drinking and sampling Rhine wines. One student, who came here for the ostensible purpose of studying medicine, has been here fourteen years. At this present date he can pin a man to the wall who dares ask payment of a bill, and he can transfer easily TWENTY-FIVE GLASSES DAILY

of lager to his stomach, but he has not taken the first degree in the medical profession. Some of the students are Catholics, others Lutherans, but the majority are free thinkers. They have a very unique way of disposing of vexed Bible questions For instance, the story of Jonah and the whale, which so many people have found it as difficult to swallow as the whale did to swallow Jonah, they explain in this manner: The whale was a restaurant into which Jonah entered and became beastly drunk. His condition was such that he was unable to leave the restaurant for three days. At the end of that time he was kicked out. This version, much embellished, is set to music and sung by the students with great gusto.

KRENZBERG CHURCH. At the right of the village, on the summit of the Krenzberg, or "Hill of the Cross," with white turrets and towers, sharply defined against the sky, is Krenzberg Church. It was built in 1627 by the Elector Ferdinand of Bavaria. The church was turned over to the Servite Fathers, who occupied it as a monastery or cloister. Napoleon I. dissolved this monastery in 1802. The Jesuit Fathers again occupied it in 1855 until 1872, when it was ate yesterday from the President, withdrawing the nomination of Henry C. Russell, to be postmaster cent to the church is the Scala Sancta (Hola cent to the church is the Scala Sancta (Holy Staircase). These steps are twenty-eight in number. Persons desirous of ascending this staircase must do so on their hands and knees, any other mode of ascension being considered profane, the reason being that the staircase is AN EXACT IMITATION

of the Scala Sancta at the Latuan, which are be night. He has been here since Congress ad-journed. A number of Georgia Republicans and praetorim which Christ ascended when he came before Pilate. The frescoes above this staircase are very fine, and were painted in the eighteenth of the Treasury, national bank notes can now be century. They represent the invention and sent by express to the United States Treasurer in triumph of the cross. There is a remarkable picthis city for redemption, in sums of \$1,000 or its multiple, without any cost to the sender for extion." It was painted by Fra Bartholomew. Napoleon I. considered it a painting worthy of distinction, and carried it to Paris, but it was after

> MUMMIES. Underneath the church, in a crypt, are exposed to view the bodies of thirty Servite monks, who died from 1650 to 1790. These bodies have the same appearance as Egyptian mummies. They are lying in have not been embalmed; that they are simply dried and preserved, and that the cause of their extraordinary condition is from the nature of the soil in which they were interred. The skeptical, lowever, have suspicion of the embalmers' art. Beside one of the bodies is a tin box containing A SEVERED FINGER. while the hand of the mummy shows that it has

lost a finger. The story runs that an Englishman, who was a curlosity-seeker, surreptitiously cut off and pocketed the mummy's finger. He carried it home to England, but could not forget his crime. Sleeping or working he was haunted by the mummy, who would solemnly raise his dried hand, minus a finger. At dinner, over his wine, at every festive scene, the spectre mummy stood by his side. At church he could not say his prayers on account of that cut finger. He would awake in the middle of the night feeling the clutch of the mummy's hand upon his throat. Yet in all his trouble could distinctly perceive that the hand that clutched his throat was minus a finger. His phantom-guest wore him out, and he was forced to take to his bed. While ill he confessed his fault to his pastor, who advised him to return the mummy his finger. Accordingly, the finger was wrapped in cotton, enveloped in a tin box, and returned to Krenzberg Church, From that hour the sick man began to heal.

LURA MCNALL.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN.

some New Points About the Democratic Statesman of Ohio.

Howard Carroll, in the New York Times,

nade Senator Thurman's recent departure for Europe the occasion of a sketch, with some new points about the old man. His grandfather was a Baptist preacher in Virginia, who concluded to move into a free State from misgivings about slavery in 1819. The boy Thurman left Lynchburg when about six years old, and crossed the mountains with a six-horse wagon, containing the furniture, and a little vehicle to take the people. They stopped at Chillicothe. The negro women they carried along turned out well, but the black men were of no account. father went into the wool manufacture. Thurman's mother was a half sister of Governor Allen, and she taught him his lessons. A French emigrant named Gregorie, who had a pretty daughter, taught Thurman French, and Allen fell in love father of President Hayes' wife, lived in Chilliwhich he earned \$51. He then went into a of this paper land-survey in the woods of Ohio, and camped out. By the influence of William Allen Thurman was invited by Governor Lucas to be his clerk, and while filling this place at Columbus he studied law with Judge Swayne. Thurman was admitted to the bar in Fayette County, where he lost his first important case. William Allen becoming absorbed in politics, gave his practice to Thurman, and for ten years he rode through four counties on horseback, practicing law at the courts. He visited Washington in 1830 on account of bad health, going in a stage coach. He called on Calhoun, who preached him a long yarn on the necessity of reading the history of the Greek Republic. Thurman traveled in the South about 1842, and in his absence was elected to Congress, and went on the Judiciary Committee. This is about the gist of four and a half columns of

A MARVELOUS WOMAN.

Louise Michel, the Female Leader of the French Communists.

arraigns it and him. It sounds frequently like her sacred convictions. She is eternally predicthand, by which she means, of course, the triumph of the Commune, and sometimes when she ratiocinates she looks like Pythonese. It is remarkable that all she has endured of anxiety, suffering, esquexing with death, has not in the imperious will. She is no longer young face is thin and haggard, and her hair is streaked turn. Her voice is strong and resonant, and capainhuman by turns that she appears to possess a the latter. double individuality. She has reflected for so many years on the grievous wrongs of the people, as they seem to be to her; she has witnessed so much misery that her keen sympathy has to a certain extent disordered her judgment. Instead of thinking that ignorance, prejudice, lack of discipline and want of self-control are the chief and worst enemies of the populace, she sees their encmies in Gambetta and his followers. She believes that a new condition of politics and new laws will give the people what they must seek within. But she is absolutely confident that she is absolutely right; and while she continues to breathe, she will

Demanding an Investigation.

General George A. Sheridan made a demand yesterday upon Postmaster-General James for an investigation into the charges made in the patent tie sack-festener contract, and the claim the fasteners at eight cents each, but that the commission appointed to examine his device reported adversely on it. Afterward Sheridan is said to have got control of the fastener patent, and the same commission which had rejected Fayman's proposition reversed its decision, it is alleged, and an order for three hundred thousand of the fasteners, at twenty-six cents each, was uitimately given to Sheridan. Postmaster-General James has appointed a commission to take evidence, and several persons have already been summoned to appear before it.

An Interesting Naval Case.

The reinstatement of Paymaster Edward Bellows by President Hayes has caused an unusual degree of opposition in the pay corps of the navy, and a determined effort is being made to have it set aside by the present Secretary of the Navy. Many complications in the matter of promotions have grown out of it, notably the Stevenson-Caswell case, where the legality of Bellows' reinstatement determines which of these paymasters shall be entitled to promotion to the grade of pay-inspector. Several days since Paymaster Caswell was examined by a naval board under orders of the Department, and was recemmended for promotion. His name was sent to the President, but his nomination was withheld, and at the request of friends of Paymaster Stephenson the case was referred to Attorney-General MacVeagh for his decision. Both parties have been represented by counsel, and a two-days' hearing has been given them. The Attorney-General now has the case under advisement, and his decision is awaited with eager interest. The case has already engaged the attention of three Secretaries of the Navy, two Attorneys-General, and two Presidents, and the parties interested declare their intention, if necessary, of carrying it to the Supreme Court of the United States.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Norfolk turned the 650,000 bale point last Wednesday in her cotton receipts this year. John J. Woodroof, a prominent citien of Lynchburg, died in that city on Tuesday. During the winter eighty-two and a half nehes of snow fell at Edgefield, Loudoun County. Charles H. Harmon, esq., shipped sixeen fine horses from Charlottesville to New York Mr. Thomas Beale, son of General R. L.

Beale, died at the residence of his father on the The spring term of the Circuit Court of oudoun, Judge Keith presiding, will commence in Leesburg next Monday. Mr. N. P. Hammond, living near Orange

dogs during the past two weeks. The oyster tongsmen report large quantities of oysters on the rocks of the James River shoals killed by the ice last winter. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred pounds of tobacco were offered

The extensive improvements provided for at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs arc. now progressing rapidly toward completion. Mr. Otway McCormick died at his residence, near White Post, on the 7th instant. He was one of the oldest citizens in Clarke County.

for sale in Lynchburg last Wednesday.

Levi Wise, esq., who lives near Mount Crawford, last week sold a ram of the Leicester stock, two years old, which weighed 254 pounds. The sale at Montpelier, the former home of Madison, was well attended last Wednesday, and the articles as a rule realized very good prices. Rev. J. F. Cannon, who for a long time past has had charge of the Presbyterian Church at | 000. To reimburse the United Kingdom for the Leesburg, left that place on Monday for his future home at Shelbyville, Tenn.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The United States steamer Powhatan, Captain Walker, from Aspinwall April 9, via Key West April 17, arrived in New York yesterday. She brought one hundred of the crew of the Alaska. Leave of absence for one month, with ermission to apply for an extension of one month, s granted First Lieutenant T. H. Capron, Ninth infantry, to take effect from the expiration of his present sick leave of absence (April 8, 1881).

By direction of the Secretary of War so much of special orders No. 391, November 9, 1864, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, as discharged Captain A. H. Bixby, First New Hampshire Cavalry, on account of physical disa-bility, is, to complete his record, amended to

omit the words "from wounds received in action." I the statements before made by him.

SAVANS IN COUNCIL

THREE CENTS.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE ACADEMY.

President and Mrs. Garfield Present-The Auriforous Gravels of California-The Closing Address of President Rogers-A Great Future for the Academy.

The last session of the National Academy of Sciences was held yesterday, and was not as lengthy as on preceding days, owing to the fact that the papers read did not give rise to very much discussion. The attendance of members was fully confined to a couple of dozen people, mostly ladies, The session was occupied in hearing the following papers: "Additions to Our Knowledge of the Currents and Temperature of the Ocean in the Vicinity of Behring Strait," W. H. Dall; Professor with the French daughter. Dr. James Webb, the J. W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, read a paper on " Results Just Obtained with Regard to cothe, and took young Thurman out hunting often. the Molecular Weight of Hydrofluoric Acid," in The first public employment Thurman had was which he demoustrated that this substance bemaking the tax-lists at \$1 a day, by longed to the class of dyads. Upon the conclusion

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. GARFIELD entered the room and took seats near the door. President Rogers arose and said that he noticed that the President of the United States was in the room, and in the name of the academy he extended to him a hearty welcome. He then invited the distinguished visitor to take a seat with him on the platform. President Garfield came forward, and the members of the academy, arising, remained standing until he had been seated. "A Method of Finding the Proximities of the Orbits of Minor Planets" was the subject of a paper by Professor C. H. F. Peters. Professor George F. Barker read a paper on "Incandescent Lightning." CALIFORNIA'S GOLDEN GRAVEL.

The last paper was on "The Auriferous Gravels

of California." by J. Sterry Hung. The author described the great development of auriferous gravels on the South Yuba, where they are six hundred feet thick, and noticed the subserial decay of the pebbles in the gravel, caused by the infiltrating waters from above, a process accompanied by oxidation of the pyrites and other iron compounds Louise Michel considers Gambetta the present. He explained the lower limit of the worst foe of the Republic, and Gambettaism, as zone of oxidation as an irregular surface separatshe styles it, the sum of all evils. How fiercely she ing the blue gravel below from the reddish peroxidized gravel above. He then noticed the ligdemagogism, though it is the candid utterance of nites imbedded in the blue gravel and showed that they are silicified above the zone of oxidizaing that the grand triumph of the people is at tion, except the clayey beds where the infiltration of atmospheric waters was prevented. He described the disengagement of carbonic acid from the lignites in the mines in the auriferous gravels, and insisted that the process of silicification is a recent one, which goes in pari passer with the proeast quenched her ardor or broken her cess of mineral decay. He controverted the late assertion of Whitney that remains of coniferous -she is probably fifty, or thereabouts-nor has she | trees are wanting in these gravels, and pointed any traces of the beauty she is credited with pos- out that the fibrous, asbestus-like, silicified woods, sessing in early life. Her features are good, her the organic structure of which is denied by Whiteyes seem to glow with an unusual fire, but her ney, are coniferous, in support of which he cited the observations of Professor Joseph Leconte, with gray. She might be mistaken for sixty when which agree fully with his own. The filling of the she is silent and in thought, but as she speaks her pores of the wood with silica was compared with countenance kindles, and her youth appears to re- the similar pyritization of woods, many examples of which were cited to show that the re ble of a variety of modulation. Altogether she is is one effected by crystalline pyrites as well as a marvelous woman-so tender and so fierce, so by amorphous and colloidal silica, and consereasonable and unreasonable, so humane and so quently independent of the peculiar characters of

THE CLOSING ADDRESS. President Rogers then announced that the scientific business of the present session was concluded, and before announcing the adjourment of the Academy he wished to express his gratification at the rarity and excellence of the communications presented during this session. The brilliancy of some of the results reached, the large beneficence that will attend their practical application, as well as the harmonious and fraternal feeling that had characterized their deliberations, was a matter of congratulation. The members of the Academy, as indeed all scientific men, constitute a republic, and its government is necessarily attended with be the high-priestess of the ever-expected social some of the inconveniences that attend such a form of government, which encourages the derelopment of strong individuality. The history of the Academy is one of progress, and there lies

A GRAND FUTURE before it. He had further reason for congratulating newspapers connecting him (Sheridan) with the the academy in the presence at its session of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, who also reprethat he was instrumental in defrauding Farman. and a great Republic, and in his recognition of the inventor, out of his just dues. It has been scientific men and their work he encourages mem charged that Fayman offered to furnish and aids the progress of science. H then announced that a brief business session would be held, after which the academy would stand adjourned. The members of the academy say that the session just closed was one of the most inter-

EUGENIE IN ENGLAND.

The ex-Empress Refused a Grave Beside Her Husband and Her Son. The real reason why the Empress Eu-

zenie has left Camden Place and Chischlurst and is about to establish herself near Farnborough in far from being suspected; but the story is one altogether so discreditable to the taste and good feeling of more than one English subject that it may well be set down here for warning and reproof. It appears that when the Empress received the remains of her dead son she conceived the very natural desire to make in the little chapel at Chiselhurst three burying places-that is to say, the two already required for her husband and son and a third for herself, in order that those who had so loved each other in life should not in death be separated. It was then discovered that in order to get space for the three tombs it would be necessary to acquire a piece of land forming part of the field adjoining the chapel. The owner of this field was accordingly communicated with, and a request made that he would sell the very small piece of land required. He, however, flatly refused, on the ground, as I am informed, that he would not part with any land at all for "idolatrous purposes." Lord Sydney, the lord of the manor, intervened to overcome the objection, and the Queen herself expressed an earnest desire that the Empress' wish might be carried out. But it was all in vain. The owner of the ground refused altogether to be persuaded, and the unfortunate Empress has had no alternative but to leave Camden House, endeared to her by so many memories, and to seek another and more hospitable place, where she may bury her dead and live herself. But this is not all! Finding that she could not take up her abode in her new house till a month after the date at which she was to give up the Camden Place, the Empress appealed to the tenant who was to succeed her in that house to allow her to remain the month there. This tenant, Mr. Ferdinand de Rothschild, declined, however, to allow her to do so, though he said she might remain for another fortnight. Under these groumstances Mr. Edward Baring very handsomely came forward and placed at the Empress' disposal his house at Combe, where the unfortunate lady is now staying. I must say that it seems very hard that a lady who has sought the hospicality of England, who has lost a son fighting for England, and who has therefore every claim to ourt-House, had about ninety sheep killed by the most delicate and respectful consideration in tals country, should find so great a difficulty in obtaining that consideration. Under the circumstances, it seems to me that a right-minded person would waive his right to exclude Romis's ceremonies from his neighborhood, or even to enter upon his occupation of a summer residence, rather than expose a lady in this situation to any kind of inconvenience. I am sorry that anybody should be found in England to take a different view of the matter .- London Vanily Fair. Money Orders.

During the calendar year ended December 31, 1880, the money orders Issued in the United States for payment in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to £400,205. or about \$2,000,000. The orders issued in the United Kingdom upon the United States during the same period aggregated £71,457, or about \$359, amounts paid in that country upon orders issued in the United States, over and above the amounts of orders issued in the United Kingdom upon this country, the Post-Office Department paid during the year to the Britsh office, by means of bills of exchange, the sum of £329,255, or about \$1,650,000. During the first three months of the current year the United States' issues upon Great Britain amounted to £91,450, and the British issues upon this country to £18,020, and payments were made

Department aggregating £72,800, or about \$350,000. Mr. Heath's Statement, Boston, April 22.-Mr. Charles Heath nade another statement to-day regarding his reatment in Louisiana, saying that Judge Bridger, being in sympathy with his persecutors, could not make a fair statement. He reiterates substantialls

to Great Britain by the United States Post-Office